### Home Dressmaking.

PHILLIPSBURG, - - KANSAS.

The art of dressmaking in America has been of late years so simplified that almost any one with a reasonable degree of executive ability can manufacture a fashionable costume by using an ap-proved pattern and following the direcns printed upon it, selecting a new pattern for each distinct style, while in Europe many ladies adhere to the old plan of cutting one model and using it for everything, trusting to personal skill or luck to gain the desired formation. However, some useful hints are given which are well worth offering after the

paper pattern has been chosen The best dress makers here and abroad use silk for lining, but nothing is so durable or preserves the material as well as a firm slate twill. This is sold double width and should be laid out thus folded: Place the pattern upon it with the upper part toward the cut end, the selvedge for the fronts. The side pieces for the back will most probably be got out of the width, while the top of the back will fit in the intersect of the front. A good yard of stuff may be often saved by lay-ing the pattern out and well considerhow one part cut into another. Prick the outline on to the lining; these marks serve for a guide for the tacking.

In forming the front side plaits be careful and do not allow a fold or crease to be apparent on the bodice beyond where the stitching commences. To avoid this, before beginning stick a pin through what is to be the top of the plait. The head will be on the right side, and, holding the point, one can begin pinning the seam without touching the upper part of the bodice. To ascertain the size of the button-holes put a piece of card beneath the button to be used and cut it an eighth of an inch on either side beyond. Having turned down the piece in front on the button-hole side, run thread a sixteenth of an inch from the extreme edge, and again another the width of the card. Begin to cut the first button-hole at the bottom of the bodice, and continue at equal distances. The other side of the bodice is left wide enough to come well under the buttonholes. The button-holes must be laid upon it and a pin put through the center of each to mark where the button is to be placed. In sewing on the buttons put the stitches in horizontally; if perpendicularly they are likely to pucker that side of the bodice so much that it will be quite drawn up, and the buttons will not match the button-hole.

As to sleeves. Measure from shoulder to the elbow and again from elbow to the wrist. Lay these measurements on any sleeve patterns you may have, and engthen or shorten accordingly. sleeve is cut in two pieces, the top of the arm and the under part, which is about an inch narrower than the outside. In joining the two together, if the sleeve is at all tight, the upper part is slightly fulled to the lower at the elbow. sleeve is sewn to the armhole with no cordings now, and the frontseam should be about two inches in front of the bodice seam beneath the arm, but one must be guided in this by the form of the wearer.

Bodices are now worn very tight fitting, and the French stretch the material well on the cross before beginning to cut out, and in cutting allow the lining to be slightly pulled, so that when on the outside stretches to it and insures a better fit. An experienced eye can tell a French cut bodice at once, the front side pieces being always on the cross. In dress cutting and fitting, as in everything matters, and "trying again" sure reward in success.

Another hint may be of benefit to persons of moderate means. They should, as a rule, dress in black or dark colors, quently do not tell their date as light articles do. A blue dress, for instance, or a red feather, how plainly they speak of the wearers identity even at a distance, and how glaringly they tell of the length of time they have been in wear.

A sensible suggestion is made in rea stiff appearance, tulle or crepe lisse frilling are expensive and frail, so it is a good idea to purchase a few yards of really good washing lace, about an inch and a half in depth; quill or plait and cut into suitable lengths to tack around the necks of dresses. This can be easily removed and cleaned when soiled. A piece of soft black Spanish lace, folded oosely around the throat, close to the frillings, but below it, looks very pretty; or you may get three yards of scarf lace, trim the ends with frillings, place it around the neck, leaving nearly all the length in the right hand, the end lying upon the left shoulder being about half a yard long. Wind the larger piece twice around the throat, in loose soft folds, and festoon the other yard and a half.

enough to pay for what she does not really need, which is certainly an advan-

turquoise blue surah and lake blue velvet, and is intended for fall wear as well vet, and is intended for fall wear as well as the watering place. The skirt is gracefully cut and edged with velvet, half veiled over with a border of Chanwith openwork embroidery, cream colored, thrown over the skirt and caught up several times; bodies with a large training and when there is little they can pick up to eat. During the time there are insects, fruits, vegetables and grain to eat they are because of the color of the sleeves three-quarters long, puffed out at the back; supposed to serve an excellent purpose in aiding digestion and improving the vers at the bottom. All sleeves the bottom. over embroidered plastron, with a basque vers at the bottom. All sleeves, almost without exception, are semi-short or three-quarters long, so that long gloves or mittens must be worn.

A pretty dress for a little girl has short skirt of Japanese foulard, slashed open about half way up at regular distances to admit of a triple fold being inserted. The blouse is made of blue surah, trimmed with Venetian lace; the sleeves are half long and loose. - Philadelphia able. - Chicago Times.

-It is now considered vulgar in England to display much jewelry, but an American woman with seven rings on her fingers over her kid gloves still ies like the evening star. - Detroit Free Press.

-The Cleveland Leader says that for change of air an old codfish and a hammock hung in the carriage-house does just as well as a trip to the sea-shore, and you are handy to the house in case

## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Crops of thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre are common in West-ern New York this year.—N. Y. Ezam-

iner. time by putting them in cold water and placing them in a cool place. The water should be changed every two or three

-An Iowa man writes to the New York Tribune that he has found the best cayenne pepper, put on with an ordinary epper-box, a sovereign remedy for cab-age-worms, after years of trial.

-The Rural New Yorker says: The best advice we can give in fitting fields for wheat is to prepare the land thoroughly, and after it has been harrowed for the last time -harrow it again. -The London Gardener's Chronicle

recommends raising a high, dry mound in every poultry-yard, no matter whether the yard be an acre in extent or only a few yards square. There is nothing fowls, especially young ones, enjoy more than squatting themselves on a mound.

—When potatoes are ripe and the tops become dry they should be at once dug and put into a cool cellar. It is best to put them in small bins. Great care should be used in digging not to cut or bruise the tubers, which hastens decay. -Chicago Journal.

-The Scientific American gives the following recipe for the benefit of those who prefer to make their own baking powder: Pure cream of tartar, two pounds; bicarbonate of soda, one pound; corn starch, one ounce. All the ingredients must be perfectly dry before mixing, and very thoroughly mixed. One teaspoonful is required for one pound of flour. If the materials are not pure, of course the result will not be satisfactory.

make a peach pie, is to put whole peaches in the crust." Remove the skin, of course, and scatter sugar over the peaches just as if you were making the pie in the usual way. The flavor of the peach is thus preserved in a surprising manner, and the presence of the pit is not so objectionable as one would suppose. It is a common practice to put a few whole peaches in each can when putting up this fruit .- N. Y. Post,

-Fig candy is not at all difficult to make. Take one cup of sugar, one-third of a cup of water and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar; let the sugar and water boil until it is a pale brown color; shake the basin in which it is boiling gently, to prevent its burning, but do not stir it at all until just before you take it from the fire; then stir in the cream of tartar. Wash and cut open harden.- Exchange.

## Management of Fowls,

Failures in the management of poultry arise chiefly from one of two causes-too much care or too little care. Some poultry fanciers who keep high-priced fowls contrive in one way or another to kill most of them by kindness. The birds are kept in ornamental palaces and treated like songsters bred in parlors, The buildings are often so tight and warm that the inmates suffer for want of pure air. They are allowed little exercise, and, as a consequence, they are lacking in vitality. They become sick on the slightest exposure, and are then dosed like feeble infants. They are subject to all kinds of diseases and allments. They lead an artificial life, and its continuance depends on fortuitous circum-stances. They produce but few eggs, and these are considered as far too valuelse, there are failures and discourage—and these are considered as far too valu-ments, but practice overrules these little—able to eat. They are often unfertile, so hey are of no value for raising chickens. Fowls with exceedingly long pedigrees which are raised in buildings fitted up with all the modern improvements and fed on dainties are chiefly valuable for exhibiting at fairs. By expending twenty-five dollars for a fancy coop, expressage and care during an exhibition, a breeder may sometimes realize a fifth of that amount in the form of a prize. The chances are, however, that he will simply learn that his rooster is somewhere delicient in the scale of points adopted at some national gard to the finish in necks of dresses for normal convention of poultry morning wear. Plain collars have rather fanciers. It is possible that one of his tail feathers " is a little off" in color, or that one of the notches in his comb is not sufficiently well marked. At any rate, he is "not quite up to standard" according to the highest acknowledged authority in poultry science.

Other persons keep quite a different kind of fowls and devote scarcely any care or attention to them. No attempt is made to improve the old barn-yard strain of fowls, or even to infuse new blood into it. They practice "breeding in-and-in" till the stock "runs out." If the birds have any protection at all they find it under barns and out-buildings or on the sides of straw-stacks. They have a chance to roost in the branches of shade trees, on the tops of buildings, or the upper rail of fences. Chickens that and festoon the other yard and a half, and fasten with brooch or flower at the side.

The dresses made now at the fashionable establishments are called emergency costumes, being made either for special occasions or because the lady has money enough to pay for what she does not really need, which is certainly an advantage to the dressmaker, who must have employment at all seasons to provide the family bread.

One of these very elegant tollets is of turquoise blue surah and lake blue velmeans of locomotion they have fewer op-They are then fed raw corn, and are allowed a few bits of gravel, which are placed in the yard in a tin pan, from which it soon evaporates, or in which it becomes so warm or impure that no living thing will taste it after the first trial. Persons who keep fowls in this way during the summer think snow is an ex-cellent substitute for water during the winter, and allow their birds to eat of it, if they desire. These persons, like those first named, find poultry-raising unprofit-

> -There is a kind of dwarf kangaroo in the staked plains of Northern Texas. Its body is about eight inches long; its fore legs are not more than an inch and a half or two inches in length, while its hind legs are all of six inches. It has a tail about eight inches long, completely bare except a tuft of long hair at the end, OATS—No. 2.... and a ridge of short hair on its upper part. It is also a marsupial, the pouch being well developed. It is of a soft blue color. Its only mode of locomotion is by jumping, precisely like the kangaroo.
> It can jump eight or ten feet.

## English Tenantry.

something about the tenantry in Eng-land, as the custom differs widely from ours in reference to renters, or tenants. The entry on tenantry farms takes place at Michaelmas, the outgoing tenant re-taining a right to the barns, etc., until his crop is all sold, and the incoming tenant has to pay his predecessor for certain acts of husbandry, such as plow-ing fallows, land manured from which no crop has been taken, etc. These often amount on the purely arable lands in the counties of the south pull on the tenant's purse, and more than the price of lands in many parts of the United States. The stable accumulations of the year and the straw are the landlord's, and belong to him and fol-low the farm. A tenant, it will be seen, having to pay for all this, un'ess quite having to pay for all this, unless quite well off, can not afford to pay for much "pedigree" stock, for it requires at least from £10 to £32 per acre to get started. The rents vary from 3s. to £40 per acre, the one for poor sheep farms on the chalk and poor clays, the other for fine loams, which are payable half-yearly. Laborers are all paid in hard cash every Saturday night. The items of rent and labor on a farm of 500 acres will amount labor on a farm of 500 acres will amount to something like £2125, that is includ-ing rates, tithes, etc., all of which, exept a little help from the sheep flock, must come out of the tenant's capital. Nothing is counted in the above estimate for artificial manures, the outlay for which often amounts to more than the rent. So it will be seen that the tenant must be able to pay all expenses for the first year, which no man, without considerable means, is able to do. There is no custom there, as in this country, of giving a portion of the crop in payment for rent, and consequently -"The way," says a very positive the very poor farmer there has but a friend of mine, "and the only way to poor show to rise in the world.—San Francisco Farmer.

-Among the most remarkable natural echoes is that of Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, in Ireland, which repeats a bugle call until it seems to be sounded from a hundred instruments; and that on the banks of Naha, between Bingen and Coblentz, which repeats a sound seventeen times. The nost remarkable artificial echo known is that in the Castle of Simonetta, about two miles from Milan. It is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable length. It repeats the report of a pistol sixty times.- N. Y. Sun.

-The railroads have made a new rule by which limited tickets from New York to Chicago, formerly good for three days, are good only on a continu-ous train, the passenger who stops over some figs; spread them on a platter; then being charged \$23.25, or \$4.75 more pour the sugar over them. Take care than the price of the limited ticket. Beto have each fig covered; set them in a fore this regulation, the passenger with cool place till the sugar has time to three days of limited ticket had thirtysix hours to spare between Chicago and New York. The officers admit that The officers admit that there is a great deal of complaint about this restriction .- N. Y. Herald.

-Some one has started the story that Beecher has made a fortune of \$2,000,-000 out of his literary work. His entire fortune does not exceed \$50,000, and half of that has been saved from his salary as a preacher .- N. Y. Herald.

Bailroader's Relief. That most comfortable Ticket Office, 187 West street, New York, is presided over by Mr. C. V. V. Ward, who thus addressed one of our representatives recently: "Some months ago I had rheumatism in my right arm, and was unable to raise it. I was advised by a friend to use St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and before the second bottle had been exhausted my arm was perfectly well.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"I am ell-ated," said the eel, as he passed into the whale's mouth. "How Jo-nah?"—
The Judge.

the civilized world is without a parallel .-

HANLAN is not interested in mining operations, notwithstanding he has made so mu money out of his oar.—Boston Transcript.

\*We are persuaded that the ancient Hermer we are persuaded that the ancient Hermes with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemists, was a very poor doctor compared with Mrs. Lydia E. Finkham, of Lynn, Mass. Hermes may have been after all only a ciever practitioner of the Black Art; but we know there is no humbur in the pharitical chemistry of Mrs. Pinkham's Vege table Compound.

To CHANGE window glass to tin--take pains to leave the window open when it rains and it will beat in.

Personal!
THE VOLTAIC BRITT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afficted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is meuron. N. B.-No risk is incu as thirty day's trial is allowed.

THE Colorado beetle has traveled to Europe, but the mosquito stays to hum.—Boston Com-mercial Bulletin.

Sond everywhere—is Frazer's Axle Greaso, superior to all others. Try it and be happy. IF anything will give a goat the beadache and teach him the first principle of astronomy, it is a combat with a cast-iron dog.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's EyeWater. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Tay the new brand, "Soring Tobacco."

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THE MARKET	8.		
NEW YORK	Sept.	30,	1882.
CATTLE-Exports	\$11.00	(40)	12
COTTON-Middling FLOUR-Good to Choice	8.00	2	8 00
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	7 05	8	1 00
No. 3 Red.	7 00	ĕ	1 14
ORN-No. 2	69	ë	70
ATS-Western Mixed	32	8	40
ORK-Standard Mess	21 25		21 50
ST. LOUIS.	27.27	25	7000
OTTON-Middling		10	- 11
BEEVES-Exports	6.00	8	6 50
Fair to Good	4:50		5 50
Native Cows	2 50	10	4 00
Texas Steers	2.00	40	4.50
IOGS-Common to Select	7 25		9 00
HEEP-Fair to Choice	2 00	42	4:00
LOUR-XXX to Choice	4 00		5.00
VHEAT-No. 2 Winter	100		95
No. 3 "	86		87
ATC V- A	50		61
ATS-No.2.	35	12	38
OBACCO-Dark laign	5 00		5 00
Medium Dark Loaf	7.50		8 50
AY-Choice Timothy	13 00		14 00
tUTTER-Choice Dairy	22		24
EGGS-Choice	. 30		- 21
OltK-Standard Mess	22.00	8	22 50
SACON-Clear Rib	15		35
ARD-Prime Steam	13	0	39
VOOL-Tub-washed,medium	33	æ	_ 35
Unwashed	.23	.0	25
CHICAGO.			
ATTLE-Exports	6.00		7 00
HOGS-Good to choice	2 30	2	9 (4
LOUR-Winter.	4 00	1	4 60
Spring	5 00	-	7 00
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	1.00	-	1 00
No. 2 Red	1 07	-	1 00
CORN-No.2	5.0	-	36
OATS-No.2	31	. 69	33

KANSAS CITY

NEW ORLEANS.

Native Cowa.....

PORK-New Mess

FLOUR-High Grad

A FATAL MISTAKE,

How a Blundering Judgment May be Ite It may be interesting to some to know

Senious Results. -Mr. Edwin Booth said recently that he supposed his lungs were affected, having a persistent cough, until he saw Dr. Mackenzie, of London, who found that this symptom arose from a disturbance of the liver. -N. Y. Haruld.

The above item, which has been going the counds of the press, is of no special significance other than to the personal friends of Mr. Booth, except that it brings to light a truth of the greatest importance to the world. Few people pass through life without to from £6 to £8 per acre, a heavy the affliction of a cough at some point in their career. In most cases this is considered the result of a cold or the beginning of consu tion, and thousands have become terrified at this revelation and have sought by a change this revelation and have sought by a change of air and the use of cough medicines to avert the impending disaster. It may safely be said that more than half the coughs which are afflicting the world to-day do not have their origin in the lungs but are the result of more serious troubles in other organs of the body. "Liver coughs" are exceedingly common and yet are almost wholly misunderstood. Arising from a disordered state of the liver they show their results by convexting the lungs.

"Liver coughs" are exceedingly common and yet are almost wholly misunderstood. Arising from a disordered state of the liver they show their results by congesting the lungs. In fact, the efforts of the liver to throw off the disease, produce coughing even when the lungs themselves are in a healthy state.

But it is a mistake to suppose that such delicate tissues as the lungs can long remain in a healthy condition when they are being constantly agitated by coughing. Such a theory would be absurd. Consumption, which was feared at first, is certain to take place unless something is done to cheek the cause. This must be plain to every thoughtful mind. It stands to reason, therefore, that the only way in which "liver coughs" can be removed is by restoring the liver to health. In this connection another fact of great importance becomes known, which can best be explained by the relation of an actual event. Mr. W—, a wealthy cattle dealer of Colorado, became greatly reduced in health and came east to Chicago for the purpose of being cured. He consulted Dr. J—, one of the leading physicians of the country on pulmonic subjects and began treatment for the cure of his lungs. But his cough increased while his strength decreased. Finally he determined to consult another physician and applied to Dr. B—. After a careful examination he was informed that his lungs were perfectly sound, while his kidneys were in a most terrible condition. He had all the apparent symptoms of consumption are often the sure indications of Bright's disease. The symptoms of consumption are often the sure indications of Bright's disease. The symptoms of consumption are often the sure indications of Bright's disease. The symptoms of consumption are often the sure indications of Bright's disease. The symptoms of consumption and applied to Dr. B.— After a careful examination he was informed of them. They are serious facts, however, and should be understood by all, so that dangers which might otherwise prove fatal may be avoided. They desirable end may be a

cine has completely cured, as witness the fol-lowing statement: BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6, 1882. I believe it to be a fact that thousands of cases of soto be a fact that thousands of cases of so-called consumption can be successfully treated by simply using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as directed. I was one of the "given up to dle" persons—had every symp-tom of the last stage of consumption—bad cough of four years standing, night sweats, chills, etc., etc. A season South did no good, and the fact was the case looked discourag-ing. I took Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Core, and in three months I regained over twenty pounds, and my health was fully re-stored.

W. C. BEACII,
Foreman Buffalo Rubber Type Foundry.

sumption, when, in reality it was deranged kidneys and liver, which this remarkable medi-

Foreman Buffalo Rubber Type Foundry. There are thousands of people in America to-day who believe they are the victims of consumption and destined to an early grave consumption and destined to an early grave and who are trying to save themselves by the use of consumption cures but are growing worse each bour. Let all such persons stop, and calmly consider whether they are not seeking to check a disease in the lungs when it is located in the kidneys and liver. Let them then treat the disease in its original stronghold and by the remedy which has been movem to be the most effective and then look proven to be the most effective and then look for the return of health and happiness which such treatment is sure to bring.

A BRAYB RECRUIT.—Tom was a very good boy, share and intelligent, but had the reputation of being a coward. Almost anything would excite his nerves or timidity. But he got patriotic when the war began and entered in the three months' service. He was in the skirmishes on several occasions, but was in no regular battle. He behaved splendidly, and almost blotted out the reputation he had at home. The boys in his company had all confidence in him. When Tom returned home he know more of the world than he did when he left. Some of his old chums who did not go to war edged around him to hear him talk. "Boys, you may laugh and wink," said Tom, "out you don't know what hard times is; you couldn't spell it in less than three months." "Tell us, Tom, how it was." "Well, sir, for a whole week at a time we had nothing but hot biscuit, butter and chicken and all such light diet as that to live on. It's no wonder I am weaker." "Well, Tom, how about the fighting!" "Fill tell you; according to my record. Ikilled as many of them as they did of me!"—Detroit Free Press.

It Will Never Do.

It Will Never Do. It won't do to neglect such symptoms of fil-health and approaching decay as sediment in the urine, painful urination, milky urine, etc. When thus afflicted the kidneys and etc. When thus afflicted the kidneys and urinary system need immediate strengthening, else loss of memory, universal lassitude disturbing dreams and general prostration follow in their turn, and a shattered nervous system and broken down constitution makes life miserable, and premature death or paralysis inevitable. To counteract the effect of such an unnatural drain, use Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It will strengthen the parts affected, stop the unnatural drain and check all decay.

STRANGE that a Greece-Roman wrestling match should draw a house full of people. It is only a try-fling affair at best.—Boston Transcript.

A writer signing himself "A well msn," writes: "I was ill for years with weakness. Milky urite, palpitation of the heart, bad dreams, etc., were some of the symptoms. I took two bottles of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla and now can sign myself a weil man."

GENTLEMAN on the car takes an excellent GRATLEMAN On the car takes an excellent cigar from his pocket and just as he is about to light it recollects that his fellow-traveler may object to tobacco-smoke. Accordingly, the cigar between his finger and thumb, he turns to his vis-a-vis and and says politely:
"I beg pardon, sir, but perhaps—" "O, thank you; with pleasure!" And the other traveler takes the cigar and smokes it. (P. 8.—Of course it was the polite man's last weed.)

Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of discases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeplical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—Democrat. Honored and Blest.

What kind of a field is older than you are! One that is pasturage.

Nonparell Velveteen. "Another velvet season" is one of the cer tainties announced thus early by the mer-chants. The best service is given by the close short pile velvets, such as the Nonparell Velveteen, which is not easily marred or crushed. The Nonparell Velveteen is found in all the stylish new shades, and when made up, with the pile turned upward, it cannot be distinguished from silk velvet. The difference in the price makes a garment cost about one-third as much as if made of Lyon's silk velvet."-From Harper's Bazze, September 2. To be purchased from all first-class dry goods

THEY call them war-clouds because they are brought about by the reigning powers.

"a" Unblidden guesta are often welcomest when they are gone." Disease is an unblidden guest which Kidney-Work almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in point: "Mother has recovered," wrote an illinois giri to her Esstern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she got well every one about here is taking it."

"Somerhing left over from the fight of yesterday," was the Duke of Wellington's definition of hash.

Mns. Brown Says:—Nervous or Dyspeptic Headaches cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pilis:
Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment. Removes humors of all kinds. Perfectly safe.

A roung lady of this city calls an admirer who weighs close on to two hundred and fifty pounds her Jum-beau.—Elmira Telegram.

Ty In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cts. than in any 15 or 25 cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. TEMPORARY insanity -time "out of mind."

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffen-rs and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

A man is known by the company he keeps away from.-N. O. Picayane. "ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

Tun thermometer, like a man, rises by de-"BUCHUPATBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1, at Druggists.



# Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacons Oils as a safe, sure, sisriple and cheep External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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Or CHILLS and FEVER.

**FEVER** and **AGUE** 

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE. CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Aguc and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to sure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller dose for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in

quire a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY FILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL's private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ey. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not

good order. Should the patient, however, re-

purchase, or you will be deceived. DR. JOHN BULL. Manufacturer and Vender of SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

**BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,** BULL'S WORM DESTROYER The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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